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SHORTER ARTICLES.

THE GEOLOGIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLLICIPES
AND SCALPELLUM.

In a valuable memoir on the 'Hudson River beds near Albany and their taxonomic equivalents,' published as Bulletin of the New York State Museum, No. 42, April, 1901, Dr. Rudolph Ruedemann describes a number of variously shaped valves found in the Upper and Lower Utica Shale of Green Island and Mechanicsville, N. Y. (p. 578, pl. ii.). These he believes to 'find their homologues in parts of the capitula of the pedunculate cirriped genera *Scalpellum* and *Pollicipes*, notably of the latter. On this account the various valves have been united under the caption *Pollicipes siluricus*, in full consciousness of the enormous gap existing between the appearance of this Lower Siluric type and the next Upper Triassic (Rhaetic) representatives of these genera.' Confirmation of Dr. Ruedemann's ascription may be derived from the fact that 'the enormous gap' does not exist. Early in 1892 Dr. C. W. S. Aurivillius* published the descriptions of *Pollicipes signatus* from bed *e* (= Lower Ludlow), *P. validus* from bed *c* (= Wenlock Shale), *Scalpellum sulcatum*, *S. varium*, *S. granulatum*, *S. strobiloides*, *S. procerum*, *S. cylindricum*, and *S. fragile*, all from bed *c*, of the island of Gotland. The species of *Scalpellum* are founded on peduncles, *Pollicipes validus* is represented by a broken scutum only, but *P. signatus* is based on an-almost perfect specimen. The occurrence of more than one species of both these genera in the Silurian lends significance to the diversity of form presented by Dr. Ruedemann's specimens. The ornament on his Fig. 18 most nearly resembles that of *P. signatus*, while the rostrum, Fig. 22, is also not unlike that species. Figures 16, 17, 19 may belong to more than one other species, while 24 (with which presumably 25 is to be associated) may belong to a *Scalpellum*, as Dr. Ruedemann seems to hint. In the circumstances it is specially regrettable that Dr. Ruedemann has selected no one of these specimens as the holotype of *Pollicipes siluricus*. If he does not do so soon, confusion is pretty certain to arise.

* Bihang Sveska Vet.-Akad. Handl., XVIII., Afd. IV., No. 3.

Figures 13, 14, 15, are referred to *Turrilepas* (?) *filosus* n. sp. A recent examination of the plates of that genus suggests to me that the note of interrogation is fully justified.

Aurivillius considered that *Pollicipes signatus* showed a closer approach to the Balanidæ than any other of the Lepadidæ, but he too, in ignorance of the Devonian *Protobalanus* Whitf., discoursed needlessly about the gap in the distribution. Now that the range of the Lepadidæ has been extended to the Ordovician, we may look confidently for further discoveries. We may also hope that the time has now come when even the text-books may awake to the fact that the genera *Pollicipes* and *Scalpellum* existed in Palæozoic times. It was pointed out in your own columns a year ago (Vol. XI., p. 984), and in other reviews before that. But perhaps the reviewer and the author reviewed are the only readers of a review.

My apology for insisting on this is not merely that both Dr. Aurivillius and Professor Lindström, who supplied him with the material, have unhappily passed away, but that I had the good fortune to be the discoverer of the beautiful specimen of *Pollicipes signatus*, when developing a specimen of *Gissocrinus verrucosus* from the *Pterygotus* bed of Wisby Waterfall in May, 1891. The very fragile specimen was subsequently licked into shape (no metaphor is intended) by Mr. G. Liljevall, to whom the excellent drawing of it is due. F. A. BATHER.

LONDON, June 5, 1901.

QUOTATIONS.

THE SALARIES OF SCIENTIFIC MEN IN THE
EMPLOYMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WITHIN the past few years our Government has come to fully recognize the wisdom of utilizing in every way possible the results of modern science, particularly in the conduct of its internal affairs. The amount appropriated by the late Congress for scientific purposes was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000—a larger sum than is devoted by any other Government to like purposes. Yet the liberal and enlightened policy evinced by legislation of this sort has been accompanied by a short-sightedness—not to use a less complimentary term—hard to account for in a legislative body made up largely